



HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

1998  
**LATIN**  
2/3 UNIT (COMMON)  
(100 Marks)

*Time allowed—Three hours  
(Plus 5 minutes reading time)*

**DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- The examination paper consists of four Sections:
  - Section I**     Livy, *Book V*
  - Section II**    Virgil, *Aeneid*, XII
  - Section III**    Accidence and Syntax OR Prose Composition
  - Section IV**    Unseen Translation
- Attempt ALL Sections.
- Answer each Section in a SEPARATE Writing Booklet.
- Write your Student Number and Centre Number on each Writing Booklet.
- All translations should be written on alternate lines.

**SECTION I**  
**LIVY, *BOOK V***  
 (30 Marks)

**Marks**

Attempt ALL questions.

All translations should be written on alternate lines.

**QUESTION 1.** Use a SEPARATE Writing Booklet.

Answer the questions that follow each of the passages.

(a)

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Translate this passage into English.

**5**

(b)

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(i) *sed colentium magis quam rapientium modo*: What is the point of this comparison?

**2**

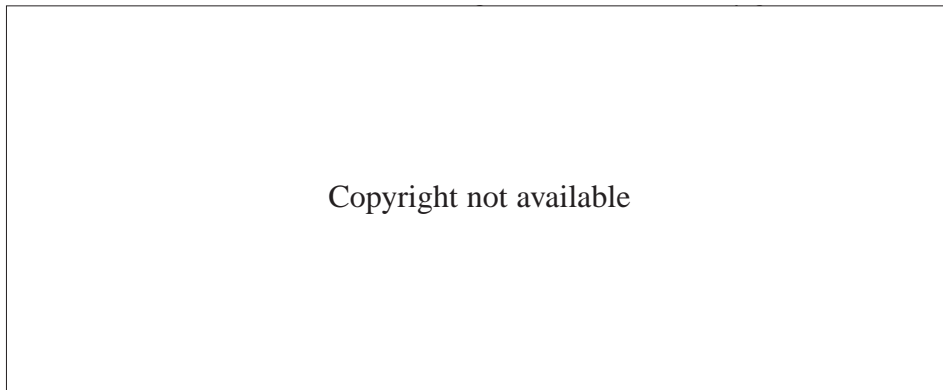
(ii) Discuss Livy's use of language and imagery in this passage.

**3**

## QUESTION 1. (Continued)

**Marks**

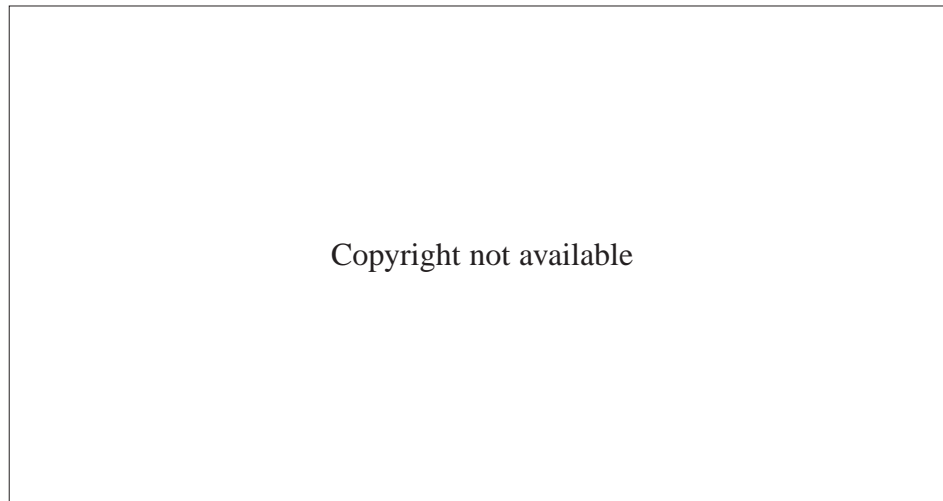
(c)



Translate this passage into English.

**5**

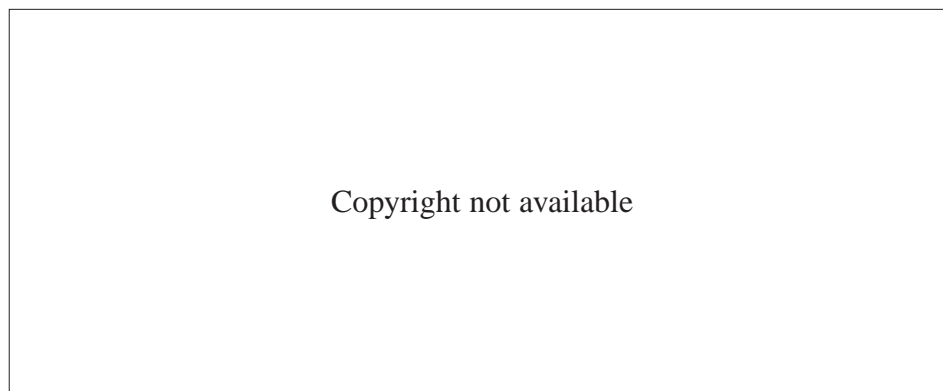
(d)



Comment on Livy's presentation of the character of Camillus in this passage.

**4**

(e)



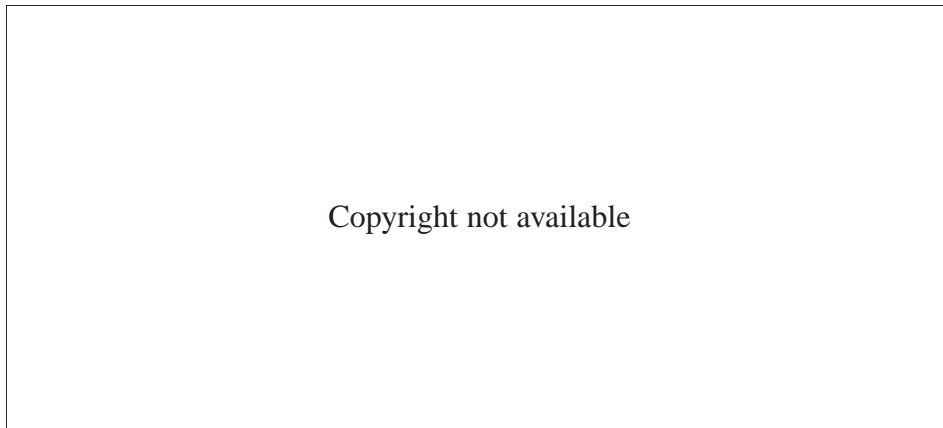
Translate this passage into English.

**5**

## QUESTION 1. (Continued)

## Marks

(f)



- |       |  |          |
|-------|--|----------|
| (i)   | <i>Rei</i> : To what does this word refer?   | <b>1</b> |
| (ii)  | <i>foedissimae, indignitas, insolente, Vae victis</i> : What effect does Livy achieve by the use of each of these words? | <b>2</b> |
| (iii) | What is Livy trying to show in his version of this incident from Roman history?  | <b>3</b> |

**SECTION II**  
**VIRGIL, *AENEID*, XII**  
 (30 Marks)

**Marks**

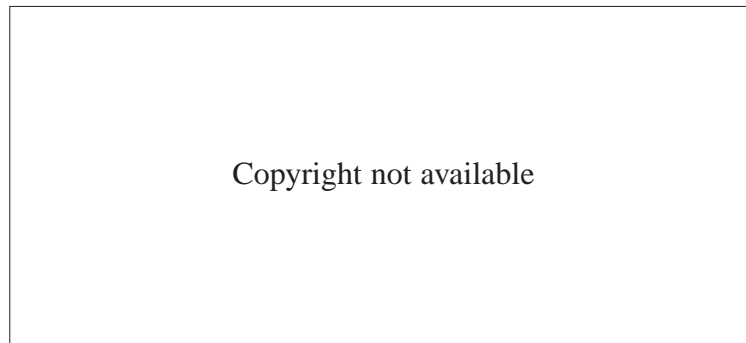
Attempt ALL questions.

All translations should be written on alternate lines.

**QUESTION 2.** Use a SEPARATE Writing Booklet.

Answer the questions that follow each of the passages.

(a)

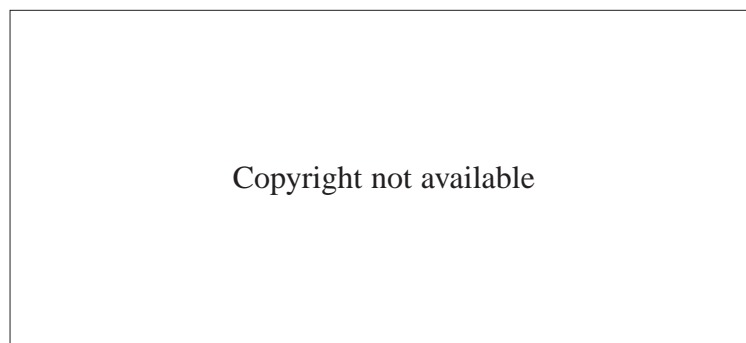


45

50

- (i) What aspects of the character of Turnus are evident in this passage? **2**
- (ii) Scan the last TWO lines of this passage and mark the main caesura in each line. **2**

(b)



565

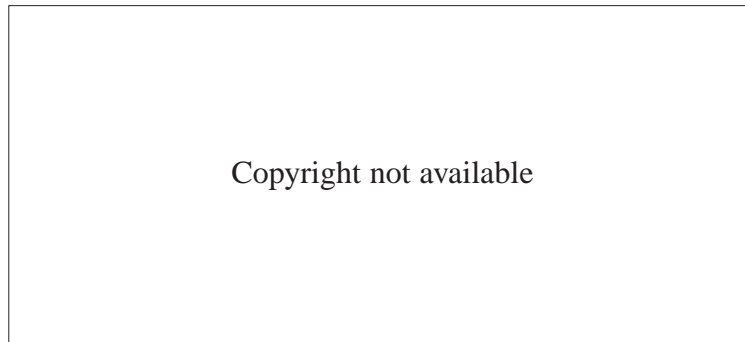
570

- (i) Translate this passage into English. **5**
- (ii) What do lines 567–569 reveal about Aeneas' state of mind? **2**

## QUESTION 2. (Continued)

Marks

(c)



675

680

Translate this passage into English.

5

(d)



800

How does this passage relate to the theme of destiny in Book XII?

3

(e)



910

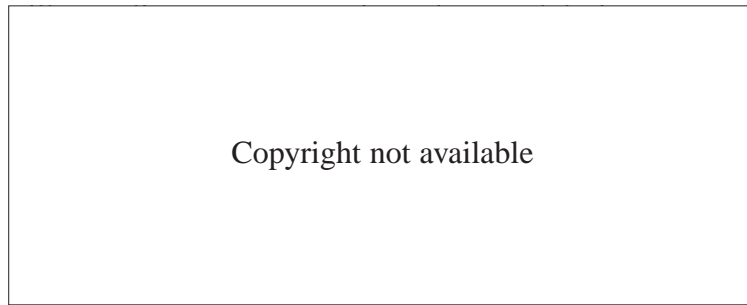
Discuss Virgil's use of language and imagery in this passage. What effect is he trying to achieve?

3

## QUESTION 2. (Continued)

## Marks

(f)



945

950

- (i) Translate this passage into English. **5**
- (ii) Explain the significance of Virgil's use of the words *fervidus* and *indignata* at this point in the poem. **3**

**SECTION III****Marks****ACCIDENCE AND SYNTAX OR PROSE COMPOSITION**

(15 Marks)

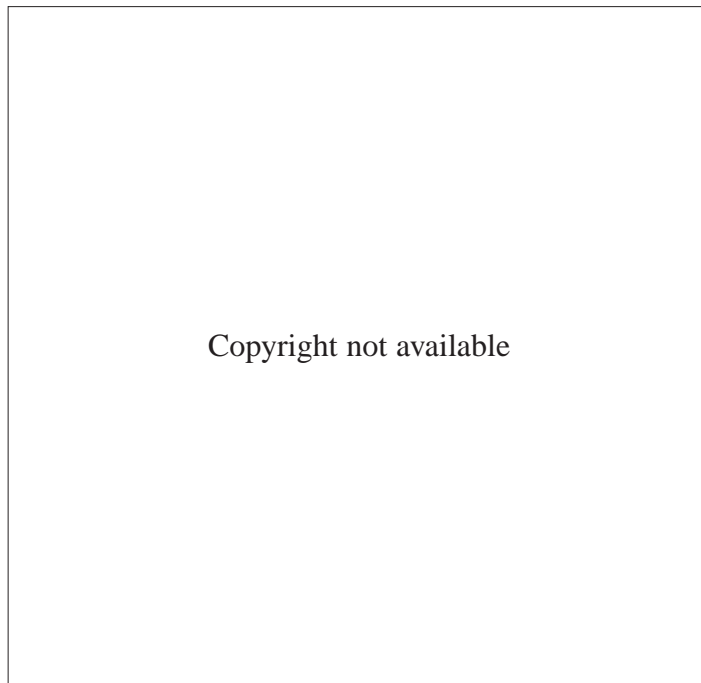
Answer EITHER (a) OR (b).

All translations should be written on alternate lines.

**QUESTION 3.** Use a SEPARATE Writing Booklet.

EITHER

(a) Read the following passage, and answer the attached questions.

**15**

5

10

15

- (i) *adverso Marte:* Why is the ablative case used here?
- (ii) *defecisse:* What are the form and tense of this verb?
- (iii) *videt:* What is the mood of this verb? Why is this mood used here?
- (iv) *oculis:* What is the case of this noun?
- (v) *implacabilis:* Give the equivalent superlative degree of this adjective.
- (vi) *venantum:* What part of the verb is this?



## QUESTION 3. (Continued)

Marks

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| (vii) <i>pectus:</i>    | What is the case of this noun? Why is this case used here?    |
| (viii) <i>comantis:</i> | What is the case of this word? With which word does it agree? |
| (ix) <i>frangit:</i>    | Give the equivalent perfect tense of this verb.               |
| (x) <i>secus:</i>       | What part of speech is this word?                             |
| (xi) <i>retractent:</i> | What is the mood of this verb? Why is this mood used here?    |
| (xii) <i>quae:</i>      | Give the number, gender, and case of this word.               |
| (xiii) <i>pepigere:</i> | Give the alternative form of this verb.                       |
| (xiv) <i>fer:</i>       | What is the mood of this verb?                                |
| (xv) <i>foedus:</i>     | Give the equivalent plural form of this word.                 |
| (xvi) <i>dextra:</i>    | What is the case of this word?                                |
| (xvii) <i>sedeant:</i>  | What is the mood of this verb? Why is this mood used here?    |
| (xviii) <i>commune:</i> | What part of speech is this word?                             |
| (xix) <i>coniunx:</i>   | What is the case of this word? Why is this case used here?    |

OR

- (b)
- Prose Composition.**
- Write on alternate lines.

15

Translate the following passage into Latin.

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**SECTION IV**  
**UNSEEN TRANSLATION**  
 (25 Marks)

Marks

All translations should be written on alternate lines.

**QUESTION 4.** Use a SEPARATE Writing Booklet.

Translate the following passages into English.

- (a) *In the face of defeat, the Etruscans set a trap.*

10

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*occulere:* to conceal

- (b) *A fourth-century AD account of the sacking of Rome by the Gauls.*

15

Post viginti deinde annos Veientani rebellaverunt. Dictator contra ipsos missus est Furius Camillus, qui primum eos vicit acie, mox etiam civitatem diu obsidens cepit, antiquissimam Italiae atque ditissimam. Post eam cepit et Faliscos, non minus nobilem civitatem. Sed commota est ei invidia, quasi praedam male divisisset, damnatusque ob eam causam et expulsus civitate. Statim Galli ad urbem venerunt, et victos Romanos undecimo *miliario* a Roma apud flumen Alliam secuti etiam urbem occupaverunt. Neque defendi quicquam, nisi Capitolium, potuit, quod cum diu obsedissent et iam Romani fame laborarent, a Camillo, qui in vicina civitate exulabat, Gallis superventum est gravissimeque victi sunt.

Eutropius, I. 20

*miliarium:* milestone

**End of paper**

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